TN four years Japan's industries have undergone unprecedented growth. New capital has been invested at the rate of \$366,000,000 annually, as against an annual investment of \$14,000,000 in 1914. The nation's capacity for consumption of materials for manufacture into finished products has increased proportionately and goods of American origin will play an ac-tive part in the Empire's future industrial

If you are anticipating entering the Japanese markets with your goods, or any of the other Far Eastern markets, our branches at Yokohama and Shanghai are strategically located to act for you in any way in which a bank organized for foreign trade may be of service. Other offices are located at San Francisco and Seattle and direct connections maintained with Europe. the Dutch East Indies and Latin America. Shipments financed, collections made, bills and exchange and letters of credit issued. Our officers will be glad to advise with you on any question regarding trade in the Far East or throughout the world.

**OFFICERS** 

Charles A. Holder, President T. Fred Aspden, Vice-President E. B. MacKenzie, Secretary & Treasurer

## PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

56 Wall Street, New York Fully Paid Capital and Surplus \$2,250,000

# Morimura, Arai & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1876

44 East 23rd Street, New York

Branch of

# Yokohama Ki-ito Kwaisha, Ltd.

Yokohama, Japan

# Raw Silk

Raw Cotton Yarn

Piece Goods Machinery

Head Office: Yokohama

Branch Offices and Agencies

Osaka Tokio Nagoya Kobe

Shanghai Hankow Bembay

Alexandria Lyons Dallas

Z. HORIKOSHI & CO.

Importers and Exporters

Head Office Tokio, Japan

New York Office 71 Madison Avenue

## Taiyo Trading Co., Inc.

TAKITO, OGAWA & CO. THE TAJIMI CO.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS Japanese Goods 101 FIFTH AVENUE

PROTEST JAPANESE WIRELESS.

Chinese Say Manchurian Installation Flouts Treaty.

Special Correspondence to Tun Sun. SHAMGHAI, Aug. 10.—Under the guise of trying to get actual practice for their wireless engineering students, the Japanese have established a wireless station at Kung Tsuling, Feng Tien, Manchuria. The station is in the railroad zone of South Manchurian Railway and is surrounded by barracks. It is fully equipped and in constant communication with Japan.

Asserting that this is a violation of

### SIAM HAS TO IMPORT COAL. Only Lignite Is Found Within Limits of Kingdom.

In a special report concerning coal Vice-Consul Carl C. Hansen writes from Bangkok that Siam is dependent upon foreign countries for its supply of coal, as up to the present time only brown coal or lignite has been found within the limits of the kingdom. Large seams of these lignite deposits have been dis-covered in several parts of the Slamese Malay, but so far no satisfactory workings have been reported. The various manufacturing and other concerns in Bangkok use paddy (rice) husk and wood for fuel, and on the railways wood is burned, the imported coal being too expensive for fuel in both instances. For

\$824,999, in 1917, and 26,256 tons, value \$494,460, in 1918.

# NIPPON CABINET PAVING WAY TO QUIT SHANTUNG

Domestic Problems Must First Be Solved, Says Japanese Writer.

INSIDE FACTS REVEALED

Nation Will Fulfil Every Promise-Cooperation With China Sought.

Written Especially for the Far Eastern Section of The Sun by

K. K. KAWAKAMI, Nor of "Japan and World Peace, "Asia at the Door," "American Japanese Relations," do.

No Japanese liberal would deny that an ideal settlement of the Shantung question would be the complete sur-

ested in that country.

It is, therefore, not gurprising that
the controversy over Shantung should
end in a compromise, restoring to China
the substantial rights and advantages the substantial rights and advantages that date—a huge, low structure with which had been denied her under the pointed roof sloping swiftly down to low German regime, but still permitting days to engage heraelf in certain eco-which no drop of rain could permente. do enterprises in cooperation with

Peace Result of Compromises. It may be safely said that the peac reaty itself is the result of comises and concessions on the part of all Powers concerned. Had the Powers stood uncompromisingly upon their re-spective rights, each bent upon pushing its own interests with no regard for the claims of the others, there would have been (and it may reasonably be asked if there ever will be) a treaty of peace with its covenant of the League of Nationa. Let us emphasise this point with a few

No rational minded man will, I take No rational minded man will, I take it, deny that the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine in the interest of the United States is not in perfect consonance with the basic principles of the league. And yet Powers have accepted that doctrine, because the United States is powerful enough to enforce her will the the concentration. in the concourse of nations, and be-cause the Powers are well aware that without the recognition of the Doctrine America cannot be expected to join the

Again, take the race equality proposal advanced by the Japanese delegation. I do not see how any statesman, advocating justice and humanity, could conscientiously reject that proposal which is in principle right and just and incontestable. And yet there are certain adverse factors which make it difficult to put this obviously just principle into execution. These factors are as real as this principle is right, and they have to be considered. Between the two a Japanese wisely desisted from pushing

### Must Benefit All Nations.

An ideal League of Nations must b one which is not satisfied with the travesty of equity, but which endeavors to carry out its professed principles of humanity for the benefit of all nations. If it is impossible to apply socialistic doctrines to the distribution of territory and resources among nations, the new and resources among nations, the new world regime must at least seek to throw open the doors of each country to the people of the others, and thus afford an opportunity for the material betterment to those peoples which have been compelled to remain in their small congested countries. If the League of Nations undertakes to do this, then it

can conscientiously and logically call upon Japan to evacuate Shantung. One finds it difficult to recognize the justice of a theory or a condition which forbids the people of an overcrowded, small, resourceless country from seeking opportunities or raw materials abroad, while some peoples are allowed not only to occupy vast and sparsely populated territories full of natural resources, but also to erect a Chinese wall around such territories for the exclusion

of the very peoples which need breath-ing space most badly.

Frank P. Walsh, attacking the British passport system as applied to the Irish, said recently: "To begin a true reign of democracy

in the world the fall doors erected throughout the world by the passport system must be battered down by the erats who understand the amounts who words liberty and free-

Quite true. But we wonder if it has at no she is ever occurred to Mr. Walsh and his home. It is allow any Japanese to seek these shores without a passport If a Japanese comes here unarmed with passports he is jailed and eventually deported by

Freedom for Working People. The allied labor conference held at Leeds in July, 1916, adopted a pro-gramme guaranteeing to the working people of all countries "freedom to work in any country where employment is available under equal conditions with its citizens."

expensive for fuel in both instances. For the same reason ships calling at this port usually bunker coal at Singapore or Hongkong.

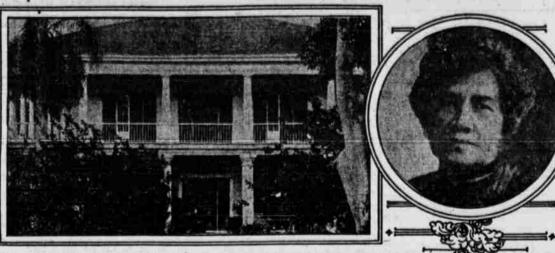
The total quantity and declared invoice of Siam's coal imports from foreign countries amounted to 10,841 metric are from foreign countries amounted to 10,841 metric are foreign countries But this usual process of improvement is denied the Japanese. It was perhaps consideration of such

road zone of South Manchurian Railway and is surrounded by barracks.
It is fully equipped and in constant
communication with Japan.

Asserting that this is a violation of
the Chefoo cable agreement, wherein
Japan pledges not to establish wireless stations in China, the Government
has vigorously protested. Japan has
another wireless station in Chinese tershorty at Hankow.

It was perhaps consideration of such
cfroumstances which impelled the
Japanese to present the ill fated race
equality proposal to the Peace Conmatives in the lowlands along the coast
are rather small and indolent, but those
of the mountain areas are splendid physical specimens, averaging six feet in
height. Also, they are full of "pep."

### Hawaii's Last Queen and House in Which She Lived.



There is a throne, a throne room, a crown and scepter within the borders of the great American Republic where for a century two dynasties of rulers oc-cupied the seat of power, held the scepter and wore the crown of the Kingdon of Hawaii. Only five years before the American armies began their long voy-ages across the Pacific to Manila the last ruler of the Kalakaua dynasty had beer deposed, the throne overturned; the crown placed in a secret place; the gems mysteriously lost, and a republic

render by the Japanese of all German rights and holdings in that province in favor of China.

Had we been Chinese and admitted into the peace congress we might have done everything that the Chinese envoys had done to evict the Japanese from throughout its long career down to Kalandara the merry monarch, who loved to had done to evict the Japanese from Shantung. In the minds of many people the end justifies the means. We should have no quarrel with our Chinese friends who have fought their battles so valiantly and so astutely. On the contrary, we should have deep sympathy and hish admiration for them.

But, at the same time, it is well to remember that no problem of this nature has ever been solved in an ideal way. Problems affecting the foreign relations of China are so complicated that it seems neither just nor practicable to solve them without taking into consideration the correlation of the positions and policies of all nations interested in that country.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the controverse over Shantung should be controverse over Shantung should be controverse over Shantung should be controverse.

replaced the original palaces of the early Kamehahemas which was built according to the architectural ideals of The palace of Kalakaua was and is

pretentious, a two story square building superimposed upon a basement story and surrounded by stately portico columns of iron and cement, surmounted by attic and flagstaff towers, a building of beautiful lines, a combination of grace and stateliness which has won the admira-tion of visitors even from capitals filled

tion of visitors even from capitals filled with royal palaces.

The etiquette of the Court of St. James's prevailed in this throne room of the Hawalians, and upon state occasions, when a reception, levee or ball was given, it fairly blazed with gilt garnished uniforms, and costly gems worn by the fashionably gowned women, both Hawalian and foreign. The famous Hawalian band, directed from 1872 until 1915 by a bandmaster sent from Prussia by a bandmaster sent from Prussia by Emperor William to King Kalakaua, played in an ornate bandstand in the grounds not far distant from the throne room. If the admiral of a fleet—and many foreign warships visited Hono-luiu in those merry, good old days— was received, the clank of swords rose above all other sounds, for the King and Queen had extensive military staffs.

and the covenant of the League of Nations.

Incident to the discussion of the Shantung question, Japan's military faction has been made the butt of consure. In those days no one questioned the militariem is the bane of Japan to-day. Japanese liberals are at one with American democrate, that Japan must get rid of the military faction before she is in a position to readiust her Chinese policy. position to readjust her Chinese policy.

Nevertheless, Japan's necessity and . In the latter half of the nineteenth cendesire for foreign expansion will not tury that unhappy country became a cease with the fail or even destruction "happy hunting ground" of the great of the military faction. Imperialism, Powers of the West. In those days every implying an advocacy of foreign eco-

the preponderating influence of the mili-tary faction and in establishing a really ocratic government with universal suffrage and the absolute freedom of the popular desire for foreign expansion, as long as her population is hemmed in on all sides by the powerful nations of the world—as long as her territory is so small, so crowded, so deplorably devoid of natural resources essential to the up-building of modern industry. I do not think China offers a suitable

field for Japanese immigration for two reasons. First, China already is densely populated, though the density is much Furthermore, she found most, if not all less than in Japan. Secondly, the Jap-anese laborers cannot compete with Chinese. For these reasons Japanese do ot care to emigrate to China and set-

tle there.

But China certainly does offer the raw materials which Japan needs most badly in building up her industrial system. Every one knows how precarious her in-

It is therefore, but natural that Japan

In making such arrangements Japan should not, of course, employ force or resort to questionable methods. I am inclined to think that Japan's course in China would be far less secretive and devious, but much more open and devious, but much more open and course in the course of the c straight, if other Powers which are well supplied with raw materials did not striking the rock of military faction or raise their cry of "woif" every time colliding with the opposition party.

But for this consideration the Hara Japan got a mining or some other eco-

### Follows Example of Others.

Japan will lay all her cards upon the perhaps make such an announcement table and deal openly with China if the But he takes the question more seriously. Powers do not block her way at every To him the important thing is not a

to receive their attention.

striking the rock of mintary latter to colliding with the opposition party.

But for this consideration the Hara Cabinet might at once announce the evacuation of Shantung. If Premier Hara were fond of the dramatic, regardless of the consequences, he would



EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI of Hawaii and her official residence (on left). Below is photograph of the throne room, now used as House of Reperesentatives. The former royal palace is now the home of the Governor-General and his staff.

eagle, glittering evidence that now the Government of Hawali of that period. Government "lives at Washington."

Where the King and Queen once presided at state dinners, the Senate of ling desire to retain the throne room as Hawaii now holds its biennial sessions; where the king slept in a big room above, the American governor of the territory, appointed by the President at Washington, now has his office; other former boudoirs and bedrooms are occupied as offices by the Secretary of the Territory; the attorney-general, the territorial auditor; the superintendent of public works, whose prosaic titles replaced the more glittering ones of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance and Minister of the Interior, while down in the basement where the wine was kept cool and the dishes were cleaned and the cooks prepared the food, federal and territorial officers administer their de-partments, while the stately throne room

is given over every two years to sessions of the House of Representatives.

Directly behind the dais is a hardwood door, covered with a heavy curtain. Through this door in the old days the King and Queen entered directly from the robing room and stood upon the dais. Nowadays, when the House session is about to open, the door is opened and the curtains swept aside when the Speaker of the House makes his appearance and brings the gavel down upon his desk with an authoritative crash. He is a real King, however, and his sword is almost absolute, which was not exactly the case with his Majesty

recalled of the good old days with its opers bouffe kingdom, its symbols of royalty, its gay life and the brilliant balls and receptions in the throne room, But the days of royalty are gone.

Above the canopy where once was a gilded crown, there now poises a gilded and, although Mark Twain said of the

and the covenant of the League of Nations.

Incident to the discussion of the Shan
Incident to the Shan
Incident to the Shan
Incident to the Shan
Incide

rivalry for foreign expansion precisely at net profits for the last half year ended the moment when this salutary change began to take place. She had been slumbering happily in seclusion while international acts of robbing had been former secretary to the president, being perpetrated with impunity. When she awakened she was too weak to figure in

the scramble for territory. When she grew strong enough to emu late the past practices of the grea Powers of the west moral consciousnes in international relations began to assert itself in such a way that it was no longer possible for her to emulate them. spoils already held fast in the hands of those which preceded her in the race.

many, Japanese are still oblivio reluctant to recognize, this change that has come over international relations. A newcomer, a "climber," an "upstart" dustrial structure is because of lack of a woomer, a "climber," an "upstart" by an assassin and escaped with severe auch materials, especially coal and iron.

Japan consumes something like 1,300,000

Vet her output

The lack of the count it is a mong to be successful to international deal
The lack of the count it is a mong to be successful to international deal
The lack of the count it is a mong to be successful to international deal
The lack of the count it is a mong to be successful to international deal
The lack of the count it is a mong to be successful to international deal
The lack of the count it is a mong to be successful to international deal
The lack of the count it is a mong to be successful to international deal
The lack of th

west.

A word more about Shantung. There is no doubt that Japan will fulfil every these materials. She has been getting a considerable supply of iron from the Tayel iron mines on the Yangtse River, but the supply falls far short of Japan's what it promised at Paris with regard to Shantung. But its way is strewn catisfactory arrangements for the exploitation of China's mineral resources in cooperation with the Chinese and for the benefit of both countries, there is, it seems to me, no reason why the outside world should block her way.

In making such arrangements Japan should not, of course, employ force or

it was during the days of Kalakana and Liliuokalani, and the Legislature has passed acts requiring all portraits of the Hawaiian rulers to be kept perma-

Tourists flock to the throne room and roam over the palace, inspecting por-traits, the beautiful koa (native wood) furnishings and finishings and express surprise that away down in the middle of the Pacific was there so perfect a palace of royalty. So Americans who have little dreamed

that there is yet a real throne in their great Republic, have only to place the Hawaiian Islands in their "See America First' itinerary, step aboard a palatial ocean greyhound at San Francsco, sail 2,000 miles westward in the direction of the romantic South Seas over sunkisses waters, turn to the right and enter beau waters, turn to the right and enter oeau-tiful Honolulu harbor, the "Crossroads of the Pacific," where Uncle Sam is now completing a \$20,000,000 naval station, snd a system of fortifications which verge on the stupendous, for he has al-ready ordered 25,000 American troops on guard in Hawati and will soon on guard in Hawaii and will soon add 6,000 more, to what is already a splendid up-to-date American city and community, with cable and high powered automobiles; with watering places open the year round and with representatives of so many residents re-siding in such perfect amity and in the highest ideals of the brotherhood of man that they have become better known as "The Melting Pot of the Na-

fellow liberals of the world: "Pray be patient with me, I shall do my best."

### BANK'S CAPITAL INCREASED.

Firm Told of Progress.

M. Easki, agent of The Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., 165 Broadway, an-nounces receipt of cable advice from of the military faction. Imperialism, implying an advocacy of foreign economic expansion, is not a necessary or concomitant of militarism or autocracy.

On the contrary, democracy can be just as imperialistic as autocracy.

Population Is Hemmed Im.

If Japan succeeded in doing away with the preponderating influence of the military faction and in establishing a really democratic government with universal.

## DEATH REMOVES LIBERAL.

Count Itagaki Long a Champton of Japanese Reform.

the lamented death of Count Itamost distinguished champion of healthy liberalism, says the Herald of Asia, Born over eighty-two years ago, he took an Japan Will Fulfill Promise.

I am certain that some, perhaps the direction of popular rights and modor ern government. In one of his great political campaigns feeling ran so high that he was attacked

Japan consumes sometiming like 1,500,000 tons of iron every year. Yet her output has been injected into international deal-nowing to his pronounced views on tax home does not exceed 160,000 tons. She has practically no coking coal at or more behind the great nations of the bureaucracy. Who can say how of the bureaucracy. Who can say much Japan has lost by keeping in rstwhile followers to the noble work sm, the foundation of which was laid by ilm, his soul will rest in peaceful etc. nal repose.

### TIFFANY-TIFF ANY.

Thousands of miles from New York city "Tiff Any" greets you at Pekin. Not as a branch of the New York Jeweler but as "Tiff Any" the leading jeweler of Pekin, China. He is a well self-educated Chinese jeweler and Powers do not block her way at every tern. There is no reason, it seems to me, why those great Powers which have acquired vast territories with enormous natural resources should unite to put an injunction upon Japan's legitimate economic enterprises in China.

I would be the last man to be a cynic, but I am almost tempted to say that Japan's chief sin lies in the simple fact that she entered the international race for expansion too late. Time was when

# TRANSPORT BETTER IN EAST SIBERIA

Average Shipments in June From Vladivostok Amount to 600 Tons a Day.

SERVICE STILL LACKING

Ruble Exchange Situation, With Steady Declines, Called Discouraging.

By E. I. OMELTCHENKO.

merican Representative, Russian-Amer-tean Committee for the Far East in Vladivostok. The conditions of transportation and

ruble exchange form the key to the siness situation in eastern Siberia. business situation in eastern Siberia.

The transport conditions on the Trans-Siberian Railroad seem to be improving. The average daily shipments from Viadivostok terminal via Manchurta in June amounted to about 500 tons, while in January only 90 tons were shipped daily. This improvement is due mainly to the natural conditions of weather, to the coming of the warm and hot season, when the percentage of disabled locomotives usually decreases. From a broader point of view, however, the service of the Trans-Siberian Railroad must still be considered as very far from its normal efficiency. Under the Czar and Kerensky Government, and even under the Bolshevik rule, the Trans-Siberian Rail-Bolshevik rule, the Trans-Siberian Rali-road was operated better than it is oper-ated now, after six months work of the Interallied Raliroad Commission; as for example: In 1916 the average daily ship-ment from Viadivostok terminal was about 2.000 tons, while at present the average daily shipment is only about 600 tons Still more important is the fact that there is but little hope for better effi-

clency in the near future.

L. A. Oustrugoff, Minister of Ways and Communications of the Kolchak Government, has recently assured the news-paper men that it will take an indefi-nitely long time before the Trans-Siberian Railroad will have resumed the

rian Radiroad will have resumed the carrying of normal traffic.
Under such circumstances one cannot expect speedy relief for the freight congestion in Vladivostok. The conservative Siberian authors have calculated that it would take about three and a half years to rid the Vladivostok harbor of its tremendous stock of goods, provided the present canditions of transportation do not become worse. pertation do not become worse.

The ruble exchange situation is also discouraging. The rates of rubles are steadily going down. In Vladivostok, in the month of April of this year, one dol-lar bought 19 to 20 rubles. Late in July this rate declined to 45 rubles per dollar. There were some days when the rate of exchange went down to 60 rubles and even in some private transactions to 80 rubles per dollar. These rates were not steady but subject to frequent fluctua-

There are many causes for such a de

cline of ruble exchange, apart from pure-ly political considerations.

The prohibition of the importation of rubles by France, England, and the United States is one of them, created an artificial isolation of Siberian money market, depreciated the Russian currency, established two ab-solutely different rates for rubles: one, within the above-named countries; the other, in Siberia. The latest quotation of rubles in Viadivostok was about \$1-\$1.25 per 100, while in New York it was quoted as \$6.20 to \$6.30 per 100 rubles.

The wrong financial policy of the Kol-

chak Government also contributed a great deal toward the decline of rubles. The Bank of State undertook such measures as could be successful only under a very strong and settled government. Siberia had three main types of paper currency: Czar rubles, Kerensky rubles, and Siberian rubles. The Czar and part of the Kerensky bank notes were recognized in the foreign marand with a large discount, when compared with Czar and Kerensky rency. The Ministry of Finance of the Omsk Government undertook the redemption of the Kerensky rubles of small denominations, and carried on this measure on conditions which were practically equivalent to the confiscation of Kerensky currency from the holders.

As a result of this reform confidence in As a result of this reform confidence in Kerensky currency was lost, the Kerensky bank notes declined and the Czartubles went down in sympathy, not only in Siberia, but in all markets.

As a result of this reform confidence in against its presence in the district by local bodies and the League of Returned Soldiers and threats to destroy it were made unless the Government.

in Siberia, but in all markets.

The effect of such a declining rate of exchange upon importation cannot be underestimated. On July 29 of this year, one of the Vladivostok newspa-pers was being sold at newsstands at 0.75 ruble per copy, and on July 30.
The monument was constructed of the very next day, the price was raised to 2.00 rubles per copy, which means an increase of 166 per cent. The publisher of solid granite each twelve increase. increase of 166 per cent. The publisher of solid granite each twelve inche explained this raising of the price, by thick. Interned men at the concentrs the sudden increase in the cost of Jap-tion camp did the work. A large tab anese paper. The importers of other let inscribed in German and four goods are in the same position; they on each side, each with inscribe goods are in the same position; they on each side, each with inscribed siabs are forced to raise the prices almost 100 of polished granite, were encircled by a per cent within a short time. That curbing, is in the country which is under mar-

In the lamented death of Count Ita-gaki Japan has lost her stoutest and most distinguished champion of healthy

The congestion of the main terminal, the traffic difficulties and the decline of rubles make the commercial expansion in be established in Denpe, Osaka, Japan Siberia hardly to be expected. Never- which is to engage in the manufacture theless, the fact is that very large for-eign commerce has recently developd through Vladivostok; larger than one As increased attention is being given usually imagines in America. The great the sheep raising industry in Man-economic forces of Siberia are continuing churia, native capitalists are planning in economic forces of Siberia are continuing to work out their own means of attractto work out their own means of attracting foreign goods and of exporting Russian merchandise, regardless of many embarrassments.

According to recently published fig
60,000 pounds recently began operations

ures, importation to eastern Siberia is now carried on on a larger scale than in China. The machinery, said to be of 1914, when the influence of war was felt latest American pattern, cost \$50.000. the Vladivostok harbor. During the rst quarter of 1919 about 90,000 of different goods were imported; the Japan, of a dozen gigantic crude petro-main articles were sugar, railroad equip-leum tanks, to be used as filling stations ment, coal, textiles, lubricating oils, coodstuffs, shoes and leather, fresh fruits, paper and paper goods, metal manufacicals, machinery and agricultures, chemicals, machinery actural implements and liquors.

### Principal Export Articles. Still more interesting is the quite con

riderable export from Siberia. During were 10,546 buildings erected the first quarter of this year Vladivostok a total cost of \$6,775,548, and shipped about 40,000 tons of different ber has greatly decreased each year durmaterials for export, partly of Siberian origin, partly of Manchurian origin, and newly constructed houses was 4,935 and partly from the stores and warehouses in the total cost was \$3,726,826 Vladivostok. The chief export articles A Portland cement factory, which is now being constructed in Singapore. Calcas, fertilizers, linseed, raw materials. Straits Settlements, at cost of \$1.000.094. furs and butter.

by the revival of foreign trade in the Russian Far East Japan takes first ever co place. She controls \$2 per cent, of the total export from Vladivostok and 44 per cent of the total import. Germany havingan, which is a part of the present in Russia as Japan has at the present have been \$500,000. influence is of secondary importance.

The United States controls about 5 per Harbin, Manchuria pony care and the fotal experience. cent, of the total export from Vladivostok and about 27 per cent. of the between these points. The distantional import. Even in such purely 150 miles, and the carts, each of while American specialties as lubricating oils. drawn by nine ponies, have a cart is an advertisement for him if the reader metal manufactures, shoes, leather and capacity of 3,000 pounds, and ever gets to Pekin.

Is concerned.

This Japanese domination may be explained not only by their political and military influence in the Russian Far Bast but also by the better financial facilities which Japanese merchants give to Siberian buyers. Japanese facilities usually include credit on shipment or payment against delivery of goods to Siberia, while the usual American custom is payment against shipping does to make the control of the cont siberia, while the usual American cus-tom is payment against shipping docu-ments in the United States. Among the allied countries Japan seems to be the only one which did not prohibit the im-

only one which did not prohibit the importation of Russian rubles. She therefore became the main intermediary in all exchange transactions with Siberia. America takes but a small part in Elberian trade. She can expand her commerce in the Russian Far East even under present difficulties. In order to do so America must offer to the Siberian buyers the same credit facilities as are given them by the Japanese and British. Due to the decline of the Russian ruble the exportation of Russian goods from Siberia became parties. sian goods from Siberia became particularly profitable.

### AUSTRALIANS BOOM HOME MADE GOODS

Building Up of Industries Also in Campaign.

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 2,-An active campaign will be instituted soon throughout New South Wales with the object of fostering sentiment in favor of Australian made articles and the building up of Australian industries.
This plan has the backing of the Chamber of Manufacturers, the Returned Saliors and Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia, the Australian Natives' Association, the National Economy Association in New South Walss and a number of other bodies.

During the

and a number of other bodies.

During the war many young industries, picturesquely and accurately described as war-bables, were born.

Other industries were extended, avanues of employment were widened, and there was consequently a greater circulation of money locally.

It is felt by many persons that Australia's progress and status as a nation will be dependent upon the proper encouragement by Australians of their own industries.

CZECH IN DUEL WINS A JEWELLED SWORD

Valuable Trophy Taken After Killing Bolshevik.

Special Correspondence to Tue Sus.
TOKIO, Aug. 10.—When the Archer sailed from Yokohama recently for the United States bearing to American hospitals and their far homes 2,000 Czech koldiers, she carried with her a jewelled sword which possibly is worth a noble ransom. Nobody knows the story of that weapon, although from the elaborateness of its workmanship it must have belonged to one of noble blood, but the eighteen-year-old Czeh boy who cherishes it has story enough connected with the getting of it to make up for all the rest that may be lacking.

lacking.

The beautiful sword fell first into the hands of a young Bolshevik office. They met on the field of battle, that young Russian and the Czech lad, neither of whom was probably out of his teens, and they fought a duel that meant life or death for one of the two while the Czech and Bolshevik armies were grappling for the mastery. were grappling for the master.

The young Russian had also a
French model Browning gun with
which he endeavored to slay the Czech
lad. He fired and missed, the bullet

going through the Czech's cap. he fired, the built hitting the Crech sleeve. The Bolshevik fired six time and missed. Then, while the Russian was endeav oring to slip another clip into his gun the Czech ran him through with his

## bayonet and took the sword and th **AUSTRALIANS BLOW**

UP GERMAN SHAFT kets, but Siberian rubles were not. They were circulated only in Siberia Built by Interned Men, It

> Special Correspondence to THE SEX KEMPSEY, Australia, Aug. 1.—It has seen discovered that the German monufent at Trial Bay has been The monument occupied a prominent position on the hill overlooking Trial Bay jail. Frequent protests were made

> An attempt was made to blow it us recently, a portion being blown away, but on the second effort it was demokished and it is now a heap of crumbling

### FAR EASTERN PRESS NOTES.

It is announced that a distillery is to

60,000 pounds recently began operations at Kaifeng, in the province of Honals The Japanese Navy Department is said to be planning the erection at Kura for the oil burning warships.

It is reported that Japanese interests are organizing a company, with a cap-ital of \$10,000,000, for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen under certain
American patents.
A great shortage of dwelling houses is

said to exist in Sydney, Australia. There were 10,546 buildings erected in 1514 at

Among different countries benefiting the revival of foreign trade in the custom Far East Japan takes for ever consummated in the Philippines was the recent purchase by Jaranese by terests of the entire island of Calam-

> come a regular means of drawn by nine ponies, have a carrying